The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1786. (No. 123.)

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Port of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Port Law will commence and be in force from and after the tenth day of June next.—By this law all ships and other vessels trading to this Commonwealth from foreign parts, which are the property of other than citizens of the Commonwealth, or which are owned by a citizen or citizens, jointly with a foreigner or foreigners, are required to enter, clear out, lade and unlade at some one of the following places, viz. Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port, Bermuda Hundred, Tappahannock, York-Town, or Alexandria, and at none other.—All persons trading in Potomack River with this Commonwealth are hereby required to conform their conduct to the aforesaid law.

CHARLES LEE, Naval-Officer.

Alexandria, May 20, 1786.

James M'Cormick,
CABINET-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has now commenced business in the shop where Doctor Brown formerly lived, on Cameron-street, where he makes Cabinet and Chair work in the newest and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.——He has supplied himself with a large quantity of the best mahogany and walnut.——From his long experience in some of the first shops in England and Ireland, he flatters himself that his care and attention to business, will gain the approbation of those ladies and gentlemen who may please to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, June 1, 1786.

☞ Constant employ and good wages will be given to a Journeyman Cabinet-Maker.

To be sold for crop tobacco, on credit,

THAT elegant seat called SHUTER's-HILL; also a LOT of land at Colchester, both the property of the late John Mills, Esq; sold to us by his administrators at public sale on the 18th inst. on the terms of their advertisement of the 9th of February. The lot at Colchester is well situated for business, and has on it a large convenient store house, with a counting and lodging room in it, and a good cellar under it; also a kitchen, stable, &c.

The dwelling-house, cellar, out-houses, &c. at Shuters-Hill are all conveniently planned for any family. The situation is healthy and delightful, commanding an extensive view up and down the river Potomack, over a beautiful plain below the house, upon the town of Alexandria, and over into Maryland, upon the many beautiful seats on that side the river. The house does not stand more than a mile, if so much, from the town; the lot of land contains nearly twenty acres, and may with the greatest ease be made to produce an abundance of vegetables, fruits, hops and such articles for market as will always command ready-money in Alexandria.

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

☞ We will give good wages to any person that understands the business of a GARDENER, but he must come well recommended.

Richard Weightman,
Taylor and Habit-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular and the public in general, that he has removed to his own house on Princess-street, near the new Stone Bridge, leading to George-Town.—He most respectfully thanks his former customers for their preference in his favor, and hopes his treatment of them will still entitle him to their custom.

Alexandria, May 25, 1786.

John M'Clenachan,

At his store on Gilpin's wharf, at the south-east corner of Prince and Union streets, has for sale, by wholesale and retail,

Old Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Muscovado ditto, Coffee, Allspice, Madera of the first quality, Lisbon and Teneriff Wines, Liverpool China, Queens' Ware, and Allum Salt.——Also, a few barrels of well cured SHAD and HERRINGS, &c. &c.

Alexandria, June 1, 1786.

Salisbury, Loudon County, May 28, 1786.

VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be sold on a credit of five, six or seven years, and immediate possession given,

A VALUABLE and convenient TRACT of LAND on Little-River in said County, containing 150 acres.—There are on the premises a most valuable GRIST-MILL with two pair of stones and two sets of gear in good order, and in every respect completely fixed for merchant and country work.—The mill-house is very large, built in the best manner of stone, and is on an excellent stream, and so constructed as not to be injured by freshes; a SAW-MILL in good repair, a large roomy store HOUSE, counting-room and cellar, with shelves and counter ready for business.—In point of situation for merchant and miller, it is equalled by few and excelled by none in the State, being situated in a very thick settled country that produces large crops of wheat, tobacco, &c. of the best quality.—It is not more than 43 miles from thence to Alexandria and about the same distance to Dumfries, and near the great road leading from Winchester to the former.—This place has been found to answer the expectations of several different mechanics who were established there before the war; and the hatter, tanner, blacksmith, wheelwright, cooper and shoemaker, need not fear meeting with sufficient employment there.——On said premises is also a large and convenient stone DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished above and below, with two fire-places on each floor, and a cellar of two rooms under the whole; an excellent kitchen and spinning-room under one roof, a covered way from the dwelling-house thereto, and every other necessary and convenient out-house, a neat paled garden, a fine young apple orchard of excellent winter fruit, a cherry orchard, &c.—On said land are several springs of excellent water, one of which is very convenient to the dwelling-house.—Should I not meet with a purchaser for the whole, would sell a moiety to any gentleman who would reside there.—The situation is remarkably healthy, and the improvements fit for the reception of a genteel family.—I have also for sale on the same credit, 1000 acres of excellent farming LAND adjoining the land whereon I now live, in the lower end of Loudon County, 26 miles from Alexandria; this land is level and well timbered, and has a great proportion of meadow land, about 10 acres now in Timothy, and 200 acres of the said land cleared and under good fence.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL LOVE, jun.

STRAYED from Mr. Strother's, near Dumfries, on the 28th of April last, a BLACK MARE, about 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, some hair cut off her mane, low shouldered, had several saddle marks, remarkable high at the after part of the saddle, short switch tail, branded on the right buttock C P, shod all round, and gallops very free.—Whoever brings said mare to me, or secures her so that I can get her again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

BERNARD GALLAGHER.

Dumfries, May 20, 1786.

James Hendricks and Co.

Have just imported, a handsome assortment of DRY-GOODS suitable for the season, amongst which are the following, viz.

Irish Linens, Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Dowlas, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Velverets, Corduroys, Fustians, Jeans, Jeanets, Royal Ribs, Denims, Twist, Buttons, Checks, Modes, Sewing Silk, Ribbons, a most extensive variety of Handkerchiefs, with many other articles, which make their assortment very general; all of which they offer for sale at a low advance, for cash or country produce at the market prices.——Those of their former customers who have treated them with honor are invited to come—those who have not, their own modesty no doubt will keep away; and they once more beg all those who are indebted to them to come and settle their accounts.

Alexandria, June 1, 1786.

Richard Conway,

Has for sale on reasonable terms,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogsheads and barrels, LISBON and ALLUM SALT, BARBADOES and GRANADA RUM, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

George Hunter,

Has for sale on reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, at his store on Fairfax-street, a few doors below King-street,

A GENERAL assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of the following articles, viz. superfine, second and coarse broadcloths, trimmings for ditto, a good assortment of corduroys, Irish camblets, fine wildboar ditto, yard-wide and ⅞ Irish linens, ounce thread, striped linens and checks, bed-ticking, brown and white Irish sheeting, German and British osnaburgs of different qualities, osnaburg thread, a good assortment of mens' and womens' thread, cotton and silk stockings, silk handkerchiefs, a large assortment of gauzes, striped and long lawns, ladies' silk and Italian dresst lambskin gloves, mens' silk, thread, beaver and lambskin ditto, brilliant and plain lustrings, black and white satins, modes of different colours, sewing silk, ribbons, plated and gilt coat and vest buttons, plated, princes metal, brass and iron candlesticks, neat polished candle snuffers, neat copper saucepans with and without covers, copper tea-kettles, copper camp-kettles with covers, an assortment of pewter, 1 2 3 4 and 5 quart basons, deep and flat dishes and plates, hard metal and common large and small pewter spoons, needles and pins, penknives, razors, horse flems, clasp-knives, elegant sets of knives and forks, watch chains and keys, carpenters' hammers and pinchers, handsaws, steel plate, tenon and crosscut saws, files and sets, pad and stock locks, dog chains, hay-knives, cotton cards, black lead pencils, large ditto for carpenters, green and bohea teas, pepper, allum copperas, Bristol shot of different sizes, fish-hooks by the thousand, pocket looking-glasses, sheet tin in boxes, London crown window glass 11 by 9, best Bristol ditto 10 by 8, in boxes and half boxes, 2d. 3d. and 4d. sprigs, 4d. 8d. and 10d. nails, German steel warranted good, best Swedish bar-iron, flat, square and round bolts for shipbuilders, coarse Liverpool salt in sacks of 2½ bushels each, a quantity of ready-made bags, West-India rum, best Philadelphia ditto, by the hogshead, barrel or smaller quantity, Teneriff wine of the best quality in pipes, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, May 11, 1786.

☞ He has just received a quantity of low-priced BROWN SUGAR, which he will sell by the barrel, hundred or smaller quantity.

Leeds, May 23, 1786.

To BENJAMIN STODDERT, Esq;

SIR,

WHEN we were first compelled to submit our private differences to public investigation, we aimed at nothing more than a candid state of facts, and such arguments as flowed naturally from them. Those strokes of ingenuity, which can so happily make the worst appear the better cause, as they then were unnecessary, so were we unwilling and incapable of using them. The world is not easily deceived by the sound of words. But we are charged with unfair quotations, and illiberal assertions. We are challenged to produce further proofs of the injuries we have sustained, as if a doubt were left in the mind of any person but your own. Under these circumstances we are compelled, though averse from our first intentions, to employ a few moments for your satisfaction: A few only will be requisite—Those parts of our letter which were too well supported by proof to admit a defence, still remain unrefuted; the remainder which contains only arguments drawn from facts acknowledged on both sides, has furnished you with an opportunity of displaying your talents for thin sophistry and still weaker declamation. After taking a cursory view of your manner of reasoning upon those facts, we will furnish you with a copy of that letter of yours, which has principally induced us to make this reply.

You ask which of the facts charged in your letter we deny?—Did W. A. W. write you the 4th of May, that the ship's load was ready, and would amount to near 300,000 *lbs.* of tobacco? He did. Did we write you the 23d of June, 1784, that we had gotten the ship down the creek, and had no doubt of her sailing the next month?—We did.—Did she sail before March, 1785? She did not.—Did she carry more than 161 hogsheads of our own tobacco? She did not.—And yet after weighing the strict *import* of our expressions, with confidence we say, that your *charges are unsupported, and your assertions without proof.* It is your charge of deception in the sailing of the Washington, which we call unsupported, and not the above facts from which you have drawn the unwarranted conclusion. You once had candor enough to admit the difficulties which attended the despatch of the ship were unsurmountable—Be as candid still, and if we informed you of them, we defy you to stigmatize our conduct with duplicity, though viewed through the false medium of prejudice, partiality and passion. Were this letter intended for those only who were witnesses of our misfortunes, it would be as unnecessary to establish the fact, as you suppose yours could be in Maryland, to support the integrity of F. and S. You acknowledge our letter of June, and the extorted one in October, but deny the receipt of any information between those periods. What have you done with ours of the 22d of September, addressed to F. and S. in which we informed you fully of the various accidents which had delayed our ship?—Have you lodged that too with the Printer? Or did you hope, that we had lost the copy of it? The desperate cause you defend, can never justify you in the opinion of honest or prudent men, for risking assertions so capable of detection, though for the temporary success which they might procure you. To conclude this subject of the ship: Let the impartial consider, that she was built and fitted in a country situation, where difficulties are to be combated, which can be known by those only who have experienced them. That to these were added, first the shoalness of the creek, secondly the loss of our Captain's and sailors assistance by sickness, and thirdly the frost. Let it be likewise considered, that of these accidents you were duly informed. If after uniting these several facts into one view, it should be thought that we either did deceive you, or that it was our interest to do so, we must submit our conduct to deserved censure, and look for consolation in a consciousness of innocence, of which nothing can deprive us.—You have been less happy in excusing your partner's conduct to his friends for the disappointment he suffered them to experience from the want of their fall goods. That he should determine to wait for the Washington because we desired him not to do it, may to very superior understandings, contain a great share of mercantile logic, but to those who can boast of only common sense, it would seem that it were more reasonable to have adopted the reverse. But you insist, that our pointed assurances of her sailing in all July determined him to wait. We made no pointed assurances, we could make none. We say "that we have not the smallest doubt but she will sail sometime next month. Now read our letter in the sense it naturally conveys, and then let your partner plume himself upon all the credit he can derive from his prudence and foresight." We have not the smallest doubt but she will sail sometime next month, though we request you will not wait for her. This evinced our hopes and expectations, but it also proved our diffidence of the event. In short, to this misconduct or misapprehension of Col. Forrest, or call it by what name you will, we attribute your complaints for the detention of the Washington. With the assistance of much cunning and misrepresentation, you had so framed it for your purpose, that it was triumphantly held forth to the world, as the cause of all your misfortunes, and of your friends disappointments.

You have at length produced the *written contract* of which so much has been said. We had no copy of it, but yet ventured to declare, that we had never made a promise which could bind us as men of honor to ship you more tobacco than would discharge your bills. We yet declare that it never was our intention to subject ourselves to the necessity of sending more than would answer that purpose. Thus far the contract was binding both in law and conscience, and had we failed in this, we were justly liable to the penalties of the one, and the reproaches of the other. Had we shipped the residue to any other house, unless warranted by ill treatment from Forrest and Stoddert, they might with propriety have charged us with a breach of promise. The strictness with which you have construed this contract would prove too much, unless you can also prove us insane; for we are as much bound to despatch the ship on the 15th of June, 1784, in defiance of every accident that might prevent it, as that she should carry more tobacco than would discharge your bills. What mighty advantage could we have hoped from a connection with F. and S. that could induce us to submit to so unnecessary a restraint, from which it was impossible to be benefited, but which might, and as the event has proven, would have ruined us? We have always conceived that to make any contract binding, there should be a consideration. Your endorsing our bills was a sufficient consideration to compel us to send as much tobacco as would satisfy them. But can any one believe, that we were also bound to send the double of that quantity, and equally bound to despatch the ship at a stated time? If we inform our factor that we shall consign tobacco to him, and are afterwards assured that the price of that commodity has fallen to nothing, will you contend that we are under any obligation in honor or justice to persevere? Suppose we do not comply with our first intention, is he injured? Did you ever consider this distorted contract in the sense you now take it, until we had determined to relinquish all our right to the Washington? Until that time you were silent on the subject, and then only was it started in order to deter us from our purpose. We can with confidence aver, that what you have construed into a duty, was never considered but in the light of a favor, and we flatter ourselves that this declaration, enforced by the consideration that other houses would have conferred the same favor for a consignment of sufficient tobacco to discharge it, will never be doubted by the impartial and unprejudiced.—Although you have attempted to be very logical in your manner of reasoning, yet you seem to have forgotten one general rule, and that is, that no conclusion can be true, where the premises are false.—If our promise to send you 330 hogsheads was founded upon the consideration of your endorsing our bills, there is no doubt but that we were under the strongest ties of honor to perform that promise; and had that been the case, we would have done so, though certain ruin had been the consequence. But if the consideration extended no farther than we have stated already, then your conclusion is erroneous and our promise is observed. Again, you say that if 330 hogsheads was necessary to discharge our debt, when tobacco was high, the half could hardly be sufficient when it had fallen.—This requires no very mercantile head to comprehend.—But if we owed you a debt of £. 2000 or even £. 2700, and tobacco sold from 3d. ½ to 4d. per *lb.* agreeable to your information of October 16, 1784, then it is plain from calculation that 185,000 *lb.* of tobacco would more than discharge that debt. The curious by attending to your arguments will find, that you either assume premises not granted, or draw conclusions not warranted by those that are. But perhaps you will say that our tobacco arrived in London so late as to have lost the opportunity of selling it at 3d. ½, agreeable to the price with which you had flattered us. But this will hardly avail you when you refer to Col. Forrest's letter of the 20th of May, 1785, in which he says that he was then getting 4d. per *lb.* for good tobacco, and the price likely to rise, observing at the same time that ours, being trash, would command but the half of it. This distinction might possibly involve us again in the subject of our tobacco's quality, had we not before proven by the most incontestable evidence, that your partner's representation of it was unfair and grosly erroneous. But grant, for the sake of argument, that the tobacco was trash in London; you do not contend that it was trash in Virginia, and therefore its deficiency in paying you, was our misfortune, and not our fault.

We have now come to that part of your letter where you are discovered acting upon the defensive; all your skill is exerted, but what does it avail you? Can stubborn facts be combated by specious argument? Can you do otherwise than relinquish a post which you are unable to defend?—You have encountered the difficulties which threatened you from the certificates of Capt. Blackwell, Mr. Parker and the three *common sailors* with wonderful ease. —You cannot imagine that Capt. Blackwell could have seen your letter, respecting his opinion of the tobacco, at the time he gave his certificate.—What follows?—Suppose he had seen it?—Would it have influenced that certificate?—You have the *identical* certificate which Mr. Parker gave in London—How do you know that?—We rather doubt it, because Mr. Parker says you have not, if it be the same you have published, and yet you are obliged to concede, that Mr. Parker is a man of honor and veracity: We know him to be such, and therefore doubt your having his *identical* certificate.—No person can doubt the truth of what you have said on the subject of the willingness of the three common sailors to sign the certificate, because you have said it. We very strongly suspect that they refused to do so, because they have denied it, and no testimony is produced to impeach their veracity. We know not whether they are, or are not the sons of gentlemen, nor do we believe that the advantages of birth or fortune are the unerring tests of truth; but that they are credible witnesses we must believe, until the contrary be proven.—We charged you with a design of representing the price of our tobacco in such a manner as to induce a belief that we had gotten more for it than we actually did. In explaining yourself you have by no means justified the unfairness with which we accused you.—You asserted that our tobacco netted us £. 6 18, no freight being charged. We insisted (and still do) that it netted us but the half of that sum, after deducting insurance freight and country charges. If you thought it necessary to acquaint the world with the meritorious price which you had procured for it; it was your duty to state the account with such clearness that no one could misapprehend it. Every person who read your first publication must have conceived, that we had gotten £. 6 18, clear of charges except freight. We must now correct you in a matter of fact: Make a *third application* to your account current, and you will find that the insurance is double the sum you have stated it.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, March 11.

THE connection formed between an illustrious young person (the Prince of Wales) and Mrs. F—zh—t, is now so far recognized and countenanced, that the relations of that lady, among whom are some ladies of high distinction, give place to her in all public assemblies.

The conversation of the public having been much engaged on the subject of the marriage of the younger branches of the Royal Family, the following statement of the law on the subject may not be unacceptable to our readers. By statute 12, Geo. III. it is enacted, that no descendant of Geo. II. (other than the issue of Princes married into foreign families) is capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of the King signified under the great seal; and any marriage or matrimonial contract made without such consent is null and void to all intents and purposes, provided, that such of the said descendants as are above the age of twenty-five may after a twelvemonth's notice given to the King's Privy Council, contract and solemnize marriage without the consent of the crown, unless both houses of Parliament shall before the expiration of the said year expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage. And all persons solemnizing, assisting, or being present at, any such prohibited marriage, shall incur the penalties of statute of premunire, i. e. be out of the King's protection imprisoned during pleasure, forfeit estates, &c.

March 18. A very curious cause was tried last week at Lincoln: A man sold his wife to another man for one Guinea, and delivered her up with a halter about her neck. Some time after he demanded his wife, and the buyer refused the demand; whereupon the husband took out an action against the buyer for detaining his wife. The jury gave a verdict for the buyer.—*Since which several wives have been advertised for sale!*

Mrs. Fitzherbert, who has lately been the subject of much conversation in the polite world, is the daughter of Walter Smith, Esquire, of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, and neice of Sir Edward Smith, of Actonburnell, in the same country.—Her first husband was John Weld, Esquire, of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, a widower. His first wife was Julia, daughter of Robert James, the late Lord Petre.—After the death of Mr. Weld, she married a second time to —— Fitzherbert, Esquire, of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire, who died in consequence of the alarming conflagration and riots in London, in the year 1780. The circumstance which occasioned his death, is not a little singular:—He was one of the spectators who mingled in the crowd at the burning

of Lord Mansfield's house, in Bloomsbury square; and returning home from thence extremely hot, nothing would satisfy him but going immediately into a cold bath, which he did, and this produced a fever, of which he died.—Mrs. Fitzherbert is also neice of Lord Sefton; and of Mrs. Errington, of the Stable-yard, St. James's. She will be 31 years of age next October. She had no children by either of her husbands.—After the death of Mr. Fitzherbert, she went abroad, and continued upon the continent about three years. Pressing solicitations brought her back to England.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

An extract of a letter from an eminent character in France, who has served in the armies of the United States during the late war, to his friend in this city, dated Paris, February, 1786.

"I visited Cassel, Brunswick, Berlin, Prince "Henry's country seat, Potsdam, Silesia, Moravia, "Bohemia, Saxony, Magdebourg, &c. I saw peo"ple of every description, troops of every kind, "and fields of battle. The Prussian troops are in"deed admirable. Their infantry is handsome, "well exercised, and manœuvres in a line better "than I conceived to be possible. I have seen "twenty thousand men in one line at Breslaw. "There were also seventy-five squadrons of an hun"dred men each, of the best cavalry in the world. "Although their horses are indifferent, habit and dis"cipline give them a boldness and a rapidity which "is surprising. In Silesia, at Potsdam, and Magde"bourg, I saw sham battles, where I admired the "instruction, and that military routine, which ren"dered the whole a wonderful piece of machinery.

"The Imperial army is more substantial and more "numerous than that of Prussia, but not nearly so "well exercised—the Baron de Steuben was often "mentioned—while I had the opportunity of doing "justice to his services among us, I was happy to "know that he is esteemed in his own country as "he deserves."

It would be a question worthy the philosophic politician to discuss, says a correspondent, whether a dispassionate or hypocritical character is the most dangerous to a free people. He who paints over the vices of the mind with the colourings of virtue, may be compared to a pale, abandoned prostitute, who conceals her cadaverous countenance under paint for the purpose of deception.

RICHMOND, June 3.

The convention of the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, on Wednesday evening, finished the important business that came before them, and adjourned: They were pleased to nominate the Reverend DAVID GRIFFITH, Rector of Fairfax Parish, Bishop of this State; he will shortly embark for Europe, to be consecrated in due form, agreeable to the rites and ceremonies of the church.

ALEXANDRIA, May 8.

Last Monday Afternoon a Number of disorderly People assembled near Cameron, where they attacked and unmercifully beat with Clubs all who came in their Way. They were with Difficulty quelled, but not till they had been fired on and several of them badly wounded. The principal Ringleaders were brought to this Town and committed to Prison.

A London Paper of April 13, says, "The Death of the King of Prussia was very currently believed on Tuesday in the City."

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Ship Ann, A. Huie, from Glasgow; Ship Endeavour, G. Bowdon, Liverpool; Schooner Bold Attempt, E. Pierce, Baltimore; Schooner Polly, E. Telley, Barbadoes; Schooner Peggy, R. Jones, and Sloop Jolly Tar, J. Sutton, Maryland; Schooner Suky, B. Downs, Boston.

Cleared Outwards. Ship Esther, R. Ledger, for Cork and France; Sloop Betsy, T. Champlin, Curacoa; Sloop Surprize, J. S. Brooks, St. Eustatius.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 1/10 per Ditto.
Hemp, 40 s. per Ditto.	Molasses, 1/10 per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 25 s. per Barrel.	Muscovado Sugar, 45 s. to 50 s. per Ct.
Wheat, 5/3 per Bushel.	Salt, 2/6 per Bushel, by Retail.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.	Corn, 4s. per Bushel.
Windward Rum, 3 s. per Ditto.	Exchange, 40.

On Saturday next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise,

as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

Jonathan Swift

And

Company,

Have just imported per the ship Mary, Capt. Andrews, from London, an additional assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, amongst which are,

Low-priced Irish linens, osnaburgs, sheetings, dowlas, jeans, jeanets, fustians, denims, royal ribs, cassimers, low-priced printed linens and cottons, twist, silk, buttons, artificial flowers, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, beaver, castor and felt hats, a few trunks of mens' and womens' leather shoes principally coarse, fowling pieces of all prices, elegant holster pistols, and common pocket ditto.———They have just received per the schooner Suky, Capt. Downs, from Boston, a few thousand feet of lumber, New-England rum, brandy, salt, coarse shoes, two good yawls.—They have on hand excellent table fish, claret, port wine, molasses and a few hundred weight of good bacon.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

*** The market price given for Tobacco as usual.

Jesse Taylor,

Has just imported in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Almon, from Dublin, the Mary, Capt. Andrews, from London, and the Endeavour, Capt. Bowdon, from Liverpool, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, of which the following is a part, viz.

Irish linens, dyed, printed and white jeans and jeanets, fustians, corduroys, printed and dyed velvets and velverets of the newest and most fashionable colours, snowdenets, beavers, satinets, denims, Marseilles quilting, corded and plain muslins, princes and Welch cord, velvet and hair shag for waistcoats, chintzes, calicoes, printed linens of the most fashionable patterns, ribbons, womens' silk gloves and mits, checks, striped hollands, silk, bandano, printed linen, check, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs, ladies', mens' and boys' white, green and black hats, tammies, durants, moreens and wildboars of the best colours, thread stockings, mens', womens' and boys' shoes, broadcloths and trimmings, osnaburgs, sacking, dowlas, a variety of crockery ware in small and large crates well assorted, English cheese, bottled beer, loaf sugar, Liverpool salt in sacks, smiths' coal, &c. which he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce, by wholesale or retail.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

*** A few chests of Sequin Tea to be sold cheap.

JUST arrived at George-Town, the brig Anne, Capt. Tolson, with one hundred and fifty very healthy indented servants; among them are several valuable tradesmen.—Their indentures will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash or tobacco, by

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

June 6, 1786.

To be SOLD, FREIGHTED or CHARTERED,

The Schooner Suky, Baxter Downs, Master; she is a strong well built vessel and only nine months old.—For further information inquire of

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

Adam Bence,

SAILMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he keeps his SAIL-LOFT on Col. Gilpin's wharf, adjoining Capt. M'Clenachan's store, where orders from gentlemen are thankfully received and executed with the greatest despatch. He has for sale, best sewing twine, ships colours, needles, palms, glasses, &c.—He hopes his attention to business will give satisfaction to such as please to employ him.

☞ He has a HOUSE and LOT in Bladensburg that he will either sell or rent.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke streets.—For particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

ALL persons having any demands against the copartnership of JAMES KIRK and BENJAMIN BOWDON are desired to bring in their accounts to the serviving partner that they may be liquidated and settled; and all persons who are indebted to the said copartnership are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without further notice.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

Hepburn and Dundas,

Have just imported in the Mary from London, and Britannia from Glasgow, a handsome assortment of DRY-GOODS suitable to the present season, which they will sell on very moderate terms for cash or country produce, amongst which are,

British and German osnaburgs, brown and white Russia and Irish sheetings, Irish linens, dowlas, Russia drabs, ravens duck, brown rolls, mens' fine and coarse leather shoes, womens' stuff and leather ditto, mens' and womens' saddles, saddle cloths, bridles, whips, a quantity of well assorted pewter, mens' and womens' leather gloves, womens' silk ditto, feathers of different kinds and colours, edgings, laces, mustard in bottles, superfine and common broadcloths with suitable trimmings, shalloons, durants, calamancoes, moreens, tammies, striped hollands, checks, plain and figured jeans, fustians, velvets, corduroys, dimities, counterpanes, printed linens, calicoes, chintzes, mantuas, taffetas, persians and modes, a beautiful assortment of cloth cardinals, a very neat parcel of Greek, Latin and English school books, with several other valuable and entertaining books, a variety of shoe buckles, boots, thread and cotton hose, mens' fine and coarse hats, ladies' stays and fans, silk, gauze, kenting and check handkerchiefs, black satinets, pins, cambricks, silver lockets, ivory combs, steelyards, tartan, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, black silk bonnets, frying-pans, andirons, croscut, pit, mill and hand saws.——Also, Malaga wine in bottles, currants by the cask and smaller quantity, soal and upper leather, bar-iron, rum, pepper, iron pots, salt, &c. &c. &c.

They have also several valuable LOTS in different parts of this town to rent on ground-rent for ever; and 2000 acres of excellent LAND in the County of Monongalia, within 4 miles of Morgan's-Town and 40 miles of the head of the navigation of Potomack when extended, which they would lease for a term of years to a careful industrious person that would take proper care of the land, and for his encouragement we would have no objection to allow him a few years rent free.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

James M'Kenna,

Hath removed his store from Fairfax-street, to the house lately occupied by Benjamin Dulany, Esq; next door to Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's store, King-street, at the corner of Pitt-street, where he has for sale a general assortment of GOODS suitable for the present season, viz.

Superfine and second cloths, forrest ditto, chintzes, calicoes, Irish yard-wide and 7/8 linens, printed ditto, jeans, fustians, shalloons, checks, durants, poplins, calamancoes, silk and worsted jacket patterns, moreens, black and white gauze, gauze and leno handkerchiefs, Barcelona, bandano and printed silk ditto, silk powder puffs, modes, ribbons, taste, striped and cross-barred cambricks, striped and spotted lawns, spotted and wave lenos, mens', womens' and youths' cotton, thread and worsted hose, womens' calamanco, satinet and leather shoes, assorted sewing silk, white thread, assorted taylors' ditto, mens' and womens' gloves, ladies' white and black feathers, mens' and youths' brown and black beaver hats, garterings, ladies' set shoe buckles, Bath metal, plated and copper shoe and knee ditto, metal buttons, sleeve ditto, table knives and forks, pen knives, cutteau ditto, rasors, scissors, tortoishell lancets, snuff and tobacco boxes, nutmeg graters, mill-saw files, plain irons, double ditto, best steel bitted saw webs, gouges, chisels, firmers, stock locks, brass ditto, chest, till and pad ditto, all kinds of hinges, brass and iron candlesticks, japanned coffee pots, carpenters' adzes and rules, coopers' ditto, broad axes, vices, hammers, drawing-knives, spoke laves, Whitechapel needles assorted, 8d. and 10d. nails, hyson and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf and muscovado sugars, soap, pepper, pimento, indigo, mustard, writing-paper, wafers, sealing-wax, snuff, smoaking tobacco, allum salt, crooked combs, exceeding good Teneriff and port wine, claret, Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, New-England ditto, French brandy, queens' ware, &c. &c. all which he will sell by wholesale or retail on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

THE LECTURE, which was advertised for the 30th ult. will be delivered at Mr. Hartshorne's house below the Presbyterian Meeting-House, at 5 o'clock in the evening, on Saturday the 10th instant. Tickets at 3 s. each, will be delivered by Messrs. M'Crea and Mease, Col. Philip Marsteller, Mr. George Richards, and the subscriber.

CHARLES MAC IVER.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

POETRY.

A REFLECTION on seeing the Picture of BELISARIUS.

"POOR, blind, and old, see! Belisarius led
An alms to ask of those his bounty fed:
Whom he defended, by his Lord beknav'd;
And circumvented by the wretch he sav'd!
Do such things startle you! Rash thoughts suspend,
Judge not appearances, but mark the end.
What if the present is alone reveal'd,
And all beyond it prudently conceal'd;
What if the clue, when life's last thread is spun,
Should to a farther, more extensive, run;
If here varieties disorders seem,
Hereafter make a more consistent scheme:
Why inequalities confusion call?
'Tis providence in nature, God in all;
*This shows the value of all earthly things,
A great man's favors, or the smiles of Kings;
On fortune's slippery ground, who stand elate,
This day the marks of love, the next of hate."

* *The picture.*

Alexander Couper,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now begun the BISCUIT-BAKING business, and intends to carry on the same in its several branches, at the bake-house lately occupied by Mr. James Adam, deceased, where masters of vessels and others, may, upon the shortest notice, be supplied, both for exportation and home consumption.—The highest current price will be given for middlings, ship-stuff or condemned flour.

*** Said Couper has for sale, at his store at the corner of King and Royal streets, West-India and Continental rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, chocolate, DRY-GOODS, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Alexandria, May 25, 1786.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Charles County, near Port-Tobacco, on the 16th inst. a likely young fellow, called JACOB, about 22 years of age, of a brownish complexion, a stedfast look when talked with, thick lips, a large nose rather humped with a scar on it near his eye-brow, walks rather close and turns his toes in a little, large legs, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and is a sensible artful fellow; he may probably make his way through Virginia or towards Baltimore, as he has been taken out of that gaol twice; it is likely he may pass as a freeman, as he has passed for such once, and enlisted as a soldier: He had on and took with him, a Negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old osnaburg shirt, 4 yards of brown fustian, 3 yards of white linen, and a new felt hat.—Whoever brings home the said fellow, shall, if out of the County, receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, if out of the State, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges paid, by

May 22, 1786. SAMUEL MITCHEL.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring the said fellow or carrying him off at their peril.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on the twentieth day of June next,

FIFTY LOTS, on two,

three, and five years credit; the payments to be made equal without interest, if punctually paid, if not to bear interest from the date.—Bond with good and approved security will be required.———Also, at the same time FIFTY more will be sold to the highest bidder, for any kind of liquidated certificates on the States of Virginia or Maryland. The whole of said lots are adjoining to the town, situated on streets convenient to the general inlet of the market, and will, in all probability, be very valuable in a few years, particularly if the navigation of Potomack is extended, which cannot be doubted.———It is presumed that any person desirous of becoming a purchaser would wish to view the lots, which may be done by application to the Subscriber, living in Alexandria, by whom a good and sufficient title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made to the purchasers.

BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, May 11, 1786.

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY,
A Journeyman Printer,

Who can be recommended for Sobriety and Diligence.

Just imported

In the Mary, Capt. Andrews, from London, and the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, and to be sold by

Herbert and Potts,

On Fairfax-street at the corner of Queen-street, a general assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are,

German and British osnaburgs, brown and white Russia and Irish sheetings, yard-wide and 7/8 Irish linens, German and Scotch dowlas, brown rolls, cambricks, a variety of silk, cotton, gauze and lawn handkerchiefs, striped Hollands, checks, black and white modes, an elegant assortment of gauzes, mens', womens' and youths' thread and cotton hose, duroys, durants, sagathees, a great variety of printed linens, cottons and chintzes, plain, worked and tamboured muslins, sewing silks and threads, flowered, bordered and needle worked lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, silesias and brown hollands, black lace, thread edgings, mens' and womens' hats, broad and narrow hoes, 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, frying-pans, spades and shovels, pewter, curry-combs and brushes, stock and pad locks, table knives and forks, buffalo and buck pocket knives, womens' scissors, taylors' shears, mens' and womens' saddles, mens', womens' and youths' leather shoes, queen's and stone ware in crates, marble chimney pieces and slabs, which, with the stock they had on hand, renders their present assortment complete.

*** They have also for sale a few tons of Bar-Iron of an excellent quality, suited for town and country work.

Alexandria, June 1, 1786.

Burlington HAMS,

Of an excellent quality and well cured, for sale by

WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, May 31, 1786.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY for raising a sum of money to be applied to finishing a Chapel in George-Town, upon Potomack:

6000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 6000 Dollars.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	500	is	500
1		300		300
2		100		200
3		75		225
5		30		150
10		10		100
20		8		160
540		5		2700
Prizes, 582				4335
Blank, 1418		For the Chapel,		1665
2000				6000

A little more than 2 1/2 Blanks to a Prize.

The following Gentlemen, are appointed Managers: Bernard O'Neill, Marsham Waring, and Alexander Doyle.

It is hoped the pious purpose of this Lottery will be a sufficient recommendation, and that the friends of Religion of all denominations, will chearfully promote it by becoming adventurers.

The drawing of the Lottery, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be made known in proper time, and the prizes paid without any deduction, if demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, otherwise they will be deemed a gratuity to the Chapel.

May 30, 1786.

Strayed or stolen from the

Subscriber on the 14th ult. a light BAY MARE, 7 or 8 years old this spring, has a black mane and switch tail, was branded S. C. but so slightly that it is scarcely perceptible.—Any person bringing said mare to Mr. ROGER CHEW or the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

AGNES COLLARD.

Alexandria, May 13, 1786.

RAN away from the Subscriber's plantation, 2 1/2 miles from Hanson's Ferry, on Potomack, in Maryland, a Negro slave, called ISAAC, about 26 years of age, thin visaged, has a very open short nose, and sullen look: He had on when he went from home, a short white coat with blue cuffs and collar, was born in Virginia, and was formerly the property of Mr. George Brent of Aquia.—Any person that will stop him and secure him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have a reward and reasonable charges paid, by

PETER SAVARY.

May 25, 1786.

To be sold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books.

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

Are now landing from on board the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, a neat and valuable assortment of

Spring Goods,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms by wholesale, at their store on Fairfax-street.

☞ The Subscriber intending for Great-Britain soon, returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the favors he has received since his arrival here, and begs leave to inform them that the business of the Company will be carried on as usual, in his absence, by Mr. William Hodgson, who is authorised to conduct the same, until the arrival of his partner, Mr. Rumney, who will accompany the Fall cargo.—All persons, having any demands against the house, are requested to bring them in. that they may be settled; and he will be much obliged to those who are indebted to them, and who cannot conveniently discharge their balances, to close their accounts, by giving bond or note, that he may leave the business in a regular train.

ROBERT SANDERSON.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

TO BE LET.

THE SAIL-LOFT, lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, deceased; also, several STORES in the same warehouse, completely fitted for wet or dry goods.———For sale, a large FRAME of 104 feet by 44, with suitable joists, scantling, and plank, which may be had with or without the frame.—Also, Jamaica spirits, allspice, and blown salt.———Also, LOTS to let adjoining the river Potomack. DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, May 22, 1786.

FOR PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE.

WE the Subscribers having some time past advertised a considerable quantity of LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company, for sale, lying near this town, we beg leave now to inform the public, that there is still for sale FOUR LOTS of that most valuable tract called GORSUCH, each lot containing from 30 to 40 acres, part of which is already cleared and under good fence, and the remainder covered with very valuable timber.——Also, EIGHT LOTS of that tract called ORANGE, which are well situated for small farms, gardens and country seats.———Also, the following property, which we never before offered for sale, viz. 50 acres of the aforesaid tract called ORANGE, adjoining this town, very near the burnt building belonging to Major Yates and Mr. Thomas Worthington, laid off in lots not exceeding 10 acres each, on which are many beautiful prospects.———Upwards of 100 acres of the last mentioned TRACT, on which is a bank of excellent iron ore, about half a mile from navigation, which has been reserved for the Company's use; near one-half of which lot has been cleared and fit for pasture, the remainder is well wooded, with a stream of water running through.———All the foregoing property we now offer at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the Subscribers or either of them.—All such parts of said property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the 20th day of June next, will on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be offered at public sale, at the auction-room in this town.

For private sale, the HOCKLY FORGE, lying at the head of Patapsco river, 8 miles from Baltimore, in excellent repair, together with all the stock on hand and a sufficient quantity of woodland.—Any person or persons desirous to purchase said property, are requested to make their proposals in writing by the 24th day of June next, to either Mr. Abraham Van Bibber of this town, Mr. Clement Brooke at the Baltimore-Furnace, or Mr. William Hammond at said forge.

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

Baltimore, April 15, 1786.

LOTS to be let on Ground-Rent in this town, by Hooe and Harrison.

Alexandria, March 2, 1786.

To be sold at the Printing-Office, very cheap,
Excellent British INKPOWDER,
By the dozen or single paper.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.